IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

On page 3, please replace paragraph [0024] with the following paragraph:

[[FIG.]] FIGs. 19 and 20 show perspective views of the multiple element poise of FIG. 18;

On page 5, please replace paragraph [0035] with the following paragraph:

FIG. 3 depicts an example of antenna 210. Antenna 210 is an example of a monopole antenna, a technique well known in the art. The signals received and/or transmitted on an RF transmission line are connected to antenna 210 via feed point 330 connecting to microstrip 350. Antenna 210 comprises a poise 310 and a counterpoise 320. In this embodiment, the poise 310 is a quarter ellipse or circle conductor having a tapered edge 312 that extends from the counterpoise 320 to a straight edge 314. By terminating the tapered edge 312 with a straight edge 314, rather than allowing the taper to continue along the circumference of a full ellipse or circle, the size of the antenna [[size]] may be reduced while maintaining a relatively wide bandwidth. The reduced size antenna may be achieved even if the second edge is slightly tapered.

On pages 5-6, please replace paragraph [0038] with the following paragraph:

A universal antenna suitable for deployment and use within a wide variety of wireless communication networks will need to support the frequency bands deployed by each communication network or standard. FIG. 5 depicts a prior art antenna 210 comprising an elliptical poise 510 connected to a counterpoise 320. A circular or elliptical poise is known in the art and yields wide frequency coverage. For example, a 2.5 to [[three]] 3 inch by 2.5 to [[three]] 3 inch elliptical or circular poise is known to give good coverage over a range of 1-10 GHz. Such an antenna is described in Narayan Prasad Agrawall, Girish Kumar, and K. P. [[Ray]] Ray's, "Wide-Band Planar Monopole Antennas", IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, Vol. 46, pp. 294-295, Feb., 1998. While providing a desirable frequency range, this

prior art antenna, including an elliptical or circular poise 510, is not suitable for integration within a small user terminal, such as a laptop computer.

On page 6, please replace paragraph [0039] with the following paragraph:

FIG. 6 depicts a folded elliptical or circular poise 610 connected to a counterpoise 320. As shown the upper half of poise 610 is perpendicular to the lower half of poise 610 but does not overlap the ground plane of counterpoise 320. This folded poise, for an example antenna ~~three-inch~~ 3 inch diameter poise, is still 1.5 inches tall, and is not easily integrated within a typical modern laptop computer.

On pages 7-8, please replace paragraph [0043] with the following paragraph:

FIG. 10 is an example embodiment of an alternate component poise 1010. Poise 1010 incorporates poise component 1020, which is similar to poise 710 described in FIG. 7, and component 1030, which is also similar to poise 710 depicted in FIG. 7. However, component 1030 does not comprise straight edges such as edge 720 and 730 depicted in FIG. 7. Instead, the edges are cut to accommodate a physical separation between the two components 1020 and 1030. Note that the frequency response is largely determined by the shape of edges 1040 and 1050, thus a notch or cut-away of the opposite sides, as well as the straight edges of the two components, have little or no effect on the frequency response of the antenna. [[This]] Thus, the straight edges could have a slight taper without substantially ~~effecting~~ affecting the size or bandwidth of the antenna. Note that the curves for generating edges 1040 and 1050 follow a 1/x shape, but need not be identical. Thus, the frequency range covered by component 1030 may be different than the frequency covered by component 1020, and a suitable range of supportive frequencies may be selected by the design of the subcomponents. Additional components of any size or type may also be combined with poise 1010, as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in light of the teachings herein. An example embodiment of a foldable poise 1010, suitable for incorporation with any user terminal, is detailed further below, with various optional modifications identified.

On page 9, please replace paragraph [0049] with the following paragraph:

FIG. 18 depicts various planned views of poise 910. In this example, poise 910 may be created by depositing metal upon substrate 1510, as described above. In an alternate embodiment, the components 920 and 930 depicted may be shaped using a [[ridid]] rigid metal and may be attached to a substrate, or not. In this example, substrate 1510 will take the three-quarter rectangular channel shape depicted in FIG. 16. Component 930 will be deposited on three sides, as shown, and is bent. Although component 930 may be a linear shape, the linear shape may be wrapped on the substrate as required. In this example, component 930 is wrapped across the three faces of substrate 1510 as shown. The quarter ellipse or circle component 920 is deposited on two sides, as shown. The two components can act together and may be connected to microstrip 350, as shown.

On page 11, please replace paragraph [0055] with the following paragraph:

It should be noted that the features of the various poise elements disclosed herein yield benefits associated with the taper of the poise element. Approximations to these [[taper]] tapered shapes will also yield these advantages as well. As the approximation approaches the true shape, the full advantages will be available. However, those of skill in the art will readily deploy various approximations to the tapers involved. For example, two or more linear edges may be combined to form the 1/x shape depicted. Two or more linear edges may be combined to form approximations to the elliptical or circular shapes described above. The tapered shapes and approximations thereof fall within the scope of the present invention.